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Memorial.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, the State officers elected under the Lecompton Constitution, would most respectfully represent, that the Constitution under which they have been elected to the various offices to their names appended, is not the creature of the popular will, but that on the other hand, it has been and is rejected by an overwhelming majority of the bona-fide citizens of the Territory of Kansas.

This Constitution was framed by a convention elected by a small minority of the people of Kansas, under an election law, a census, and an apportionment that utterly disfranchised the whole people of one-half of the counties in this Territory, and deprived the great bulk of the people of the other counties of the right of suffrage.

Of the delegates thus elected, but a bare majority met to accomplish the work for which they were elected. These proceeded to frame a Constitution for the people of Kansas, which, in most of its important provisions is repugnant to the wishes and opinions of the people, and in their opinion, is hostile to the best interests and prosperity of the State.

This Constitution, thus framed, was not submitted by the Convention to a fair vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, but, on the other hand, their judgments were insulted and their rights outraged, by the pretended submission of what is called the question of slavery or no slavery, in such manner as to present no question, except that of the importation of slaves into the State in future, and forcing every one who voted, to give his sanction to all the other provisions of the Constitution, and to take, if required, a test oath to support said Constitution if adopted.

Under the provisions of the schedule providing for the election, those who voted a ticket marked "Constitution with Slavery," necessarily gave the sanction of their vote to the whole instrument including the slavery article: and those who voted a ballot marked "Constitution with no Slavery," necessarily gave their sanction to all the provisions of the Constitution, except the slavery clause, and in lieu thereof substituted a clause prohibiting the importation of slaves into the State in future, and confirming those now in the Territory in slavery, and their posterity after them for all time to come. This is the simple effect of the vote.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the privilege of voting upon a proposition thus beset with conditions utterly inadmissible and unjust, or the power of deciding upon a single, and, as presented, by no means an important question, purchased at the expense of giving the sanction of our votes to provisions that our judgments condemned, was and is considered by the people of Kansas no boon; but, on the other hand, is justly held to be an insult to a people who, knowing and appreciating the rights of freemen, and hence, eight-tenths of the people of Kansas rejected the offering with contempt, and refused to participate in an election that thus compromised the dignity of an American citizen.

In view of these facts, the Territorial Legislature at its late extra session, provided by law for the submission of the whole Constitution on the 4th of January inst., in three distinct propositions, viz.:

"Constitution with slavery."
"Constitution with no slavery."
"Against the Constitution."

The returns of this election are not yet all received, but enough is known to warrant us in saying that the vote cast against the Constitution is about 11,000; for the Constitution with slavery, 150; for the Constitution with no slavery, 24.

This large vote against the Constitution was cast at an election held on the 4th day of January, 1858, under the provisions of a law passed on the 17th day of December, 1857, whilst the short or necessarily imperfect notice thereof no doubt prevented thousands, in the distant and interior counties of the Territory, where the whole people are opposed to the Constitution, from casting their votes against it. Inasmuch as the pro-slavery party refused to participate in this election, we present the vote polled at the election provided for by the schedule of the Constitution, which stands as follows: Constitution with Slavery, 6,143; Constitution with no Slavery, 569; majority, 5,574.

Of this majority more than one-half was obtained in three of the most sparsely settled precincts in the Territory, and two of them, Oxford and Shawnee, within the Shawnee reserve on lands not yet legally open for settlement, viz.: Oxford, 1,266; Shawnee, 729; Kickapoo, 1,012.

From a personal knowledge of the settlements in and about the above places, we feel that we hazard nothing in saying that the great bulk of this vote is fraudulent and fictitious; and taking into view other palpable but less glaring frauds in other precincts, we feel safe in saying that not over two thousand of the bona-fide citizens of Kansas cast their votes in favor of that Constitution on the 21st day of December last. The fraud committed at this, as well as at the election on the 4th of January, for State officers, &c., will be laid before your Honorable bodies in a few days, in the report of a board of commissioners authorized by law to investigate the same.

We present these facts in support of our declaration previously made, that the people of Kansas have rejected the Lecompton Constitution by an overwhelming majority.

The object of your memorialists, and those who supported them, in participating in the election for State officers, &c., was not designed to give a shadow of sanction to that instrument, but, on the other hand, to place ourselves in a position to destroy it in case Congress should admit us into the Union and thus force upon the people an organic law against their will. Our position will be readily understood by reference to the following resolution, passed unanimously by the Convention by which we were nominated:

"Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this Convention, on accepting such nomination, will be considered as pledged, should the Constitution be approved by Congress, to adopt and execute immediate measures for enabling the people, through a new Constitutional Convention to obtain such a Constitution as the majority shall approve."

Thus pledged we went before the people, and contested the election; under an election law which opened a wide door for frauds, and under which frauds were committed to the extent of 3,500 or 4,000 votes; and under the additional disadvantages of a strong and incurable antipathy, in the minds of many of our people against any participation in an election held under the authority of a Constitution framed and submitted as was the Lecompton Constitution, by which thousands were induced to withhold from us their suffrages, and with judges of the election who, in many of the precincts in the Territory, demanded a test oath to support the Constitution, in direct opposition of the Constitution itself, by which many more who would otherwise have supported the Free State ticket, were deterred from voting, we yet have received a majority of all the votes cast, giving the opposite party the advantage of all the illegal votes polled or returned.

In view, then, of the facts that the Lecompton Constitution was framed by a bare majority of a Convention elected by a small minority of the people of Kansas, that that Constitution thus framed, was not submitted to a fair vote of the people for ratification or rejection, and that the Territorial Legislature did provide by law for its submission, and under which law it has been submitted, and rejected by an overwhelming majority, and for the sake of the peace and prosperity of this beautiful Territory, as well as the harmony and integrity of the Union, we, the State officers elected under said Constitution, do most respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable bodies not to admit Kansas into the Union under said Constitution and thus force upon an unwilling people an organic law

against the expressed will and in violation of every principle of popular government.

G. W. SMITH, Governor.
W. Y. ROBERTS, Lieut. Gov.
P. C. SCHUYLER, Sec. of State.
A. J. MEAD, State Treasurer.
J. K. GOODIN, State Auditor.
Lawrence, January 20, 1858.

The Sentiment in the North.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
CIVIL WAR RAGES!

The war in Kansas has begun! The telegraph tells us that several conflicts had already occurred; that the United States troops had been resisted successfully and beaten off with loss; that the Marshall, armed with bogus writs issued by bogus courts and by virtue of bogus laws, has been seriously wounded; that Gen. Lane is entrenched and prepared for a battle which is regarded as inevitable; that all over the Territory, the most intense excitement is felt, and that radical and even revolutionary measures are everywhere recommended. Thus the long series of inequities, outrages and oppressions bear fruit. The wrongs which, between the illegalities and assumptions of the infamous Slave Power, and the trucking and subservience of infamous Administration and its equally infamous successor, have been accumulated during three long and weary years upon the heads of that devoted people, have at last provoked a revolution. There is a Civil War in the land!

As a last resort, we appeal to the representatives of the people at Washington. Let them meet the hounds, thirsting for the blood of free men, half way, with the weapons that they may constitutionally wield. Let them cripple the oppressor by withholding the sinews of war; repeal on the instant, that Treasury Note Bill, if possible; kick that Army Bill ignominiously from the doors of Congress; disband the troops now in the field; or, if the Executive prevents, refuse them a crust of bread or charge of powder; impeach the President—do, in a word, all that they may legally to arrest the arm of the oppressor, who tyrannizes and murders under the sanction of law. If all then fail, God help us! there is but one way—we must fight! Men of the North! the day is not far distant in which you will be called upon to act!

Douglas' Chances for Re-Election to the U. S. Senate.

We gather from the Illinois Journals that Mr. Douglas will have a hard fight of it to secure his reelection to the Senate. Northern Illinois is intensely hostile to the destroyer of the Missouri Compromise and the apologist for the numberless wrongs heaped upon the people of Kansas during two years of Border Ruffianism and Administration persecution. Southern Illinois, on the other hand, is overshadowed by the blackness of darkness of political Egyptian night. There the darkness may be felt, and party is more powerful than Douglas himself. The Buchanan pro-slavery faction is formidable in Egypt, and the office-holders and office-hunters are hard at work undermining the basis of the Little Giant's enormous superstructure of personal ambition. The fight in Egypt, between the Douglasites and the Buchanans, will be desperate, and the result is doubtful. If Mr. Douglas had the backbone of Ohio sandwiched between Massachusetts and South Carolina, and his reelection to the Senate to extract therefrom, he would not have a more difficult task than now summons him to put forth all his energies. The struggle will be interesting, and will be regarded by the whole community with deep solicitude.

Peace, Forever!—The Louisville Journal tapers off a sharp paragraph on the internal strife among the Democrats of the North with these ocular words:

"The man who invented the engine of torture called the 'brazen bull,' was roasted in it; the fellow who invented the guillotine lost his head by it; and the party that devised the Kansas bill is doomed to the fate of its illustrious predecessors."

A lady was requested by a bachelor who was somewhat advanced in years, to take a seat on his lap, while in a crowded sleigh. "No, thank you," said she, "I'm afraid such an old seat would break down with me." Old bachelor looked funny.

The Central American Question.

(From the Missouri Democrat.)
We are in favor of Americanizing the Isthmus. But we wish to colonize it with white men, not negroes—freemen, not slaves. The expansive force of republican institutions, the joint demands of commerce and civilization, and the military as well as geographical positions of the states of Central America along the Gulf, all point with unerring certainty to assimilation as a fixed fact in the future. It must be done, it will be done, and the only question with those who would shape the courses of destiny is to see that it be done with no shade of national dishonor attaching, and with the greatest of benefits to the kingdom, and races, and progressions involved.

The questions that are now agitating Congress in the shape of neutrality laws, Walker captures, filibuster sympathy, &c., only indicate clearly two elements of conflict—one, which would butcher those provinces into possession, as the prize of a few adventurers, the other, which would reclaim them as the future seats of wealth for millions of our countrymen. The former would forthwith seize upon them as chosen military appanages for the support of fierce baronial leaders, with all the accompanying tenures of a new feudal system. The latter would democratize them in their industrial development, evolve new communities of staunch Anglo-Saxon growth out of their recuperation, and spread wide the foundations of civil and religious liberty throughout the continent. The fire-eater wants to Africanise them—the philanthropist to Americanise them. Need we say then that our views coincide with the practical extension of free government to the nations of the south, rather than the degradation of the labor and population of the tropics to a still more servile condition. We accept the future as it is written in the book of fates, and see the overflow of people, the planting of colonies, the migration of the masses, as the native and irrepressible characteristic of our institutions; but in sowing broadcast the new organizations that are to cluster around the common center, we would disseminate those elements that are best in our midst, not those which are worst. The regions of country embraced in this view have already been the seats of three great attempts at social development—Indian, Aztec, Spanish; the last of which has failed even more signally than the first, and now presents its dilapidated fortunes to the commiseration of the world. And the reason is as obvious as the fact—Whilst the nations of antiquity furnish memorable illustrations of colonial settlement and long attached sub-republics—whilst England itself, at this very day exhibits the sublime spectacle of a multitude of her children going forth into all parts of the world, and galvanizing with their quickening presence the decayed forces of old dynasties; Spain on the contrary, having had the whole western world at one time as the seat of her domination, has been stricken with a blight, and one by one her dependencies have dropped off from the parent stem without maturing into fruit, and showing the signs of an inward rot. The difference lies in this, that whilst the former have sent forth their men and women to infuse a new element of labor and of enterprise into the social organization, wherever they effected lodgment, the latter contented itself with conquest, and sought to reap an extorted wealth by enforcing vassalage and slavery. If there be any instructive passages in history, they are certainly those which treat of the decline of the transatlantic provinces of the united crown of Castile and Arragon. They repeat, in almost every instance, the fable of the goose and the golden eggs. They show that nations cannot be built up without nourishment in the shape of freest industrial encouragement, and that all policies which look to other expedients—all attempted shorter paths to empire lead only to demoralization and decline. And the projected thought of filibustering Central America into acquisition, and founding there a government military in cast, enriching a few, and resting upon African slavery for its basis, would result just as the Spanish dominion has resulted. It might furnish to the world a Cortez and Pizarro at the outset, but it would exhibit a parallel to Hayti in the end.

We reject such method, therefore, as irrational, dishonorable, insufficient, and turn for relief to that more enlightened and emphatic course, which is consonant with our national character, and which comports with our national progression. It has been well shown in a late speech in Congress, that the surplusage of our country is equal to the formation of five new states annually. It is for the most part, too, the labor of the country in search of new fields of enterprise, and to this we must look for ultimate extension of republican institutions and for the planting of new civilizations. From the giant preponderance of the United States on this continent, from our indispensable and conceded transit across the Isthmus, and from the international recognition of the right to ensure protection to our citizens in their peaceful commercial settlements everywhere, we may well perform the mission committed to our hands, without rupturing peaceful relations, or violating any respect due the feeble remains of Spanish or Indian power. The organized armies of peace can advance, conquering by virtue of their prosperity, and reap the applause of the world, as well as the co-operation of those they seek to regenerate. Their goings forth, their settlements, their achievements, instead of being sources of disquietude, will be hailed with gladness. It will be the dropping of a manna, rather than the flight of locusts.

If, then, all this debate in Congress is to amount to anything—if we are to have modifications of our neutrality laws at all—let them be adjusted to this end. Let our government cultivate relations with Central American States which will invite our migration, let the wealth of the tropics be thrown open to the competition of our free citizens who may wish to venture upon the search; let the land of the cocoa and the palm, drowsy now with stupefaction, be awakened into life by infusing new elements of society, and we shall then have taken another step in the fulfillment of destiny. Thus, and thus only, we shall Americanise the Isthmus, not Africanise it. We shall people it with white men, not negroes. We shall build up there a republic, not a despotism.

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Mrs. Senator Douglas Directing Documents.

A late Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer says:—

"I called on Senator Douglas last evening for a short time, and found him busy in his study franking copies of his speech all over the Union. Diligently engaged directing the speeches as they were franked was Mrs. Douglas, radiant and beautiful in her evening attire. She wrote rapidly a bold, firm hand, which evinced energy and decision of character, while she carried on a part of the conversation at the same time. She is truly a very beautiful lady in form and figure, with a countenance expressive not only of intellect and energy, but affection and pure womanly sympathies. She has evidently the mind to investigate and comprehend questions of politics, for some of her remarks exhibited considerable feeling concerning the position of Kansas affairs. A gentleman had just brought in some three hundred names of citizens of Cincinnati, and she proceeded at once to direct each of them a copy of her husband's speech, while Mr. Douglas added his frank. Those who receive the speeches will, therefore, have a specimen of chirography of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas."

LITTLE THINGS.—Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship; a bridle bit is a little thing, but see its use and power; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the large parts of large buildings together; a word, a look, a frown—all are little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this, and mind the little things. Pay that little debt—it's promised, redeem it—if it's a shilling, hand it over—you know not what important event hangs upon it. Keep your word, sacredly—they will mark it sooner than anybody else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life. Mind the little things.

A WIFE'S PRAYER.—A daily prayer from the heart of a pure and pious wife, for a husband engrossed in the pursuits of wealth or fame, in a chain of golden words that link his name every day with the name of God. He may snap it three hundred and sixty-five times, in a year for many years, but the chances are that in time he will mark the slender filaments, and seek to reunite them in an everlasting bond.

To Young Ladies.

Woman cannot be too cautious, too watchful, too exacting, in her choice of a lover, who from the slay of a few weeks or months—rarely years—is to become "absolute monarch" of her future destiny; and the guide, not only throughout all time, but perhaps eternity. What madness, then, to suffer the heart to be taken captive by beauty, talent, grace, fascination, before the reason is convinced of the soundness of principle, the purity of faith, the integrity of the mind of the future husband. It is not always the all-enduring, devoted and impassioned lover, who makes the kindest, the most attentive and forbearing husband. We have often heard of the coldest inattention, the most mortifying disparagement, the most insulting inconsistency, to follow even in the first months of matrimony, in the most romantic devotion and blindest adoration of courtship. The honeymoon seems to exhaust every drop of honey, and leaves nothing but stings in the jar. Again the lover who dares to be a man and to "hint a fault," and hesitate a dislike, even though the happiness of his whole life seems to him at stake—one who may forget a boquet, or neglect a compliment, arrives a few minutes too late, or be disinclined for a waltz or polka, not admire a fashion, (even though that fashion be hoops) or disagree with a sentiment—such a lover despicable and indifferent as he is pronounced to be by astounded mamma and indignant aunts (jealous for their daughters and nieces as for themselves) and far as he falls short of romantic sisters and young friends exacting notions, may turn out the best of husbands after all. If he chance to be a man when he had everything to gain, he will not be a coward when he has (in the world's opinion) nothing to lose.

DEATH.—There is but a breath of air and a beat of the heart, betwixt this world and the next. And in the brief interval of painful and awful suspense, while we feel that death is present with us, that we are powerless and he all powerful, and the faint pulsation here is but the prelude of endless life hereafter; we feel, in the midst of the stunning calamity about to befall us, that earth had no compensating good to mitigate the severity of our loss. But there is no interminableness. When the good and lovely die, the memory of their deeds, like the moonbeams on the stormy sea, lights up our darkened hearts and lends to the surrounding gloom, a beauty so sad, so sweet, that we would not, if we could, dispell the darkness that environs it.

A PRECOCIOUS CHILD.—A little girl we wot of, not yet far advanced in her third year, has gathered into the little pin cushion of her memory some remarkable sharp ideas of "propriety" in language and conduct. Having, for instance, learned from the conversation of older and less innocent people that legs are out of fashion, and that it is more elegant to say *limbs*, she is amusingly scrupulous in her observation of all such nice distinctions; and the way she reproved her eldest sister, the other day, is worthy to be recorded in the annals of infantile "table talk." They have an Aunt Isabella, whom the sister, aged six, calls "Auntie Bellie."

"You shouldn't," the "Auntie Bellie," lisped the little three-year old, "you shouldn't the Auntie Thomack."

THE TALENT ALL ON ONE SIDE.—Mr. Finnefrock, an Ohio political stump-or, while making a high-flown speech recently, paused in the midst of it and exclaimed, "Now, gentlemen, what do you think?" Instantly a man rose in the assembly, and with one eye partly closed, with Scotch brogue, said: "Mr. Finnefrock, I think, sir, I do, indeed, sir, I think that if you and I would stump the country together, we could tell more lies than any other two men in the county, sir, and I'd not say a word myself, all the time, sir."

GOOD ADVICE.—We like the advice once given to Daniel Webster, by Christopher Gore. Said he, "Live in no man's favor; what bread you do eat, let it be the bread of independence; pursue your profession, make yourself useful to your friends, and a little formidable to your enemies; and you have nothing to fear."

BISHOP TAYLOR SAYS.—It is impossible to make people understand their ignorance; for it requires knowledge to perceive it; and therefore he that can perceive it hath it not.